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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/775,360	02/10/2004	Liang-Sheng Liao	87450RLO	1223
7590 Pamela R. Crocker Patent Legal Staff Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, NY 14650-2201				
			EXAMINER LIN, JAMES	
			ART UNIT 1792	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 08/06/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/775,360

Applicant(s)

LIAO ET AL

Examiner

Jimmy Lin

Art Unit

1792

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 May 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-10 and 12-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-10 and 12 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-6 and 13-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claims depend from cancelled claim 3. For the purpose of this examination, the claims will be interpreted to depend from claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 5-6, 13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosokawa et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0018218) in view of Liao et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0152801).

Hosokawa discloses a method of forming an organic EL device (abstract). The EL device can include an electrode made from a combination of aluminum with gold (as required in claim 5) or aluminum with silver (as required in claim 6). The composition of the alloy is controlled by the temperature of the vapor deposition (i.e., heating the evaporation source) and the degree of vacuum is suitably selected (i.e., pumping the evaporation chamber down to a predetermined vacuum condition) [0052].

Hosokawa does not explicitly teach that the differences of the vapor pressure between the electrode materials are within two orders of magnitudes at a selected evaporation temperature. However, the present specification exemplifies 1) aluminum and gold and 2) aluminum and

silver preferred mixtures of the present invention and, thus, the vapor pressures of these metals must necessarily be within two orders of magnitudes.

Hosokawa seems to suggest that the evaporation materials are placed in different evaporation sources, but does not explicitly teach placing the evaporation materials in a single evaporation source. However, Liao teaches that dual source evaporation is necessarily more complicated than single source evaporation [0004]. Such a teaching would have suggested that the use of a single evaporation source would have been less complicated than the use of multiple evaporation sources. More specifically, the teaching would have suggested that the evaporation of magnesium with silver or aluminum would have been less complicated if they were placed in a single evaporation source as compared to using separate evaporation sources for each evaporation material. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have performed the evaporation of the electrode materials of Hosokawa using a single evaporation source method, as opposed to a dual evaporation source method, with a reasonable expectation of success. One would have been motivated to do so in order to have performed a less complicated evaporation process.

Claims 13,15: Liao would have suggested mixing the evaporation materials together in an evaporation source having at least one compartment.

5. Claims 1, 4-6, 13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grace et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0196401) in view of Hosokawa '218 and Liao '801.

Grace teaches a method of making an LCD device (abstract). An electrode containing magnesium and zinc (as required in claim 4), aluminum and gold (as required in claim 5), or aluminum and silver (as required in claim 6) can be formed on the LCD substrate [0051].

Grace does not explicitly teach c) pumping the evaporation chamber down to a predetermined condition and d) heating the evaporation source to a predetermined temperature and evaporating the materials. However, Hosokawa teaches that it was well known in the art to have vapor deposited electrode materials in a vacuum environment [0052]. Because Hosokawa teaches that such methods were operable for forming electrodes, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have vapor deposited the electrode materials of Grace in a vacuum chamber with a reasonable expectation of success.

Grace does not explicitly teach that the evaporation materials are placed in a single evaporation. However, Liao teaches that dual source evaporation is necessarily more complicated than single source evaporation [0004]. Such a teaching would have suggested that the use of a single evaporation source would have been less complicated than the use of multiple evaporation sources. More specifically, the teaching would have suggested that the evaporation of magnesium with silver or aluminum would have been less complicated if they were placed in a single evaporation source as compared to using separate evaporation sources for each evaporation material. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have performed the evaporation of the electrode materials of Grace using a single evaporation source method, as opposed to a dual evaporation source method, with a reasonable expectation of success. One would have been motivated to do so in order to have performed a less complicated evaporation process.

6. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosokawa '218 in view of Liao '801 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yamamoto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,179,923).

Hosokawa does not explicitly teach monitoring the total evaporation rate to a predetermined value by adjusting the applied electrical power, opening a shutter to start evaporation, closing the shutter when the thickness of the electrode layer has reached a predetermined value, and turning off the power supply. However, Yamamoto teaches that it was well known to use a shutter to allow vapor flow from the source materials to pass or to be blocked at the start or end of deposition (col. 4, lines 30-33). The heater is operated by a power supply connected to the heater (col. 7, lines 43-47). Power is supplied to the heater to effect evaporation and the power is turned off when the deposition is complete. Adjusting the power of the heater necessarily controls the evaporation rate of the evaporation materials. Because Yamamoto teaches that such steps were operable in the art of vapor deposition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have adjusted the power supply, opened the shutter, closed the shutter, and turned off the power supply in the vapor deposition method of Hosokawa with a reasonable expectation of success.

7. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grace '401 in view of Hosokawa '218 and Liao '801 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yamamoto '923 for substantially the same reasons as discussed immediately above.

8. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosokawa '218 in view of Liao '801 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yamazaki et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0162314).

Hosokawa does not explicitly teach that the evaporation materials are placed separately into each of the compartments in the evaporation source. However, Yamazaki teaches that it was well known in the art to use a single evaporation source 201 having multiple compartments to hold different evaporation materials (Fig. 6). The evaporation source can hold evaporation source 203a and evaporation source 203b in separate compartments [0070]. One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that any evaporation source capable of holding both the evaporation materials would have been operable for forming the electrode film of Liao and Hosokawa. Because Yamazaki teaches that such an evaporation source was operable in the art of vapor deposition and because one of ordinary skill in the art would have expected that placing each evaporation material in separate compartments of a single evaporation source would have been operably equivalent to placing all the evaporation materials into a single compartment, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have used the evaporation source having multiple compartments as the particular evaporation source of Hosokawa and Liao and to have placed each evaporation material in a different compartment with a reasonable expectation of success. The selection of something based on its known suitability for its intended use has been held to support a prima facie case of obviousness. *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945).

9. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grace '401 in view of Hosokawa '218 and Liao '801 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yamazaki '314 for substantially the same reasons as discussed immediately above.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments, see pg. 4, filed 5/20/2008, with respect to claims 1, 3-4, 13, and 15 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of the claims has been withdrawn.

11. Applicant's arguments filed 5/20/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues on pg. 5 that Liao actually places magnesium and silver or aluminum in separate sources each of which is independently controlled and that the differences of the vapor pressures of magnesium and silver or aluminum is greater than 2 orders of magnitude. However, Hosokawa and Grace teach that the use of the claimed combination of materials was known in the art of making an electrode.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jimmy Lin whose telephone number is (571)272-8902. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Meeks can be reached on 571-272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jimmy Lin/
Examiner, Art Unit 1792

/Timothy H Meeks/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit
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